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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	AISHWARYA SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	39839
Center		Date	3/9/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The rock cut structures bring to the fore creativity that arose to display various facets of religion.

Rock cut structures were closely associated with various religions as —

- The Buddhists created caves to provide for various uses. For example, the homes Rishi Caves are example of monastries created for Buddhist.
- The structures at Mahabalipuram under Pallava rule display Hinduism using rock cut structures.
- The Rashtrakuta Kings' works at Ellora (eg Ravan Shaking Mount Kailash) reflect the Shaivite sect's use of rock cut structures.

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- Jains used rock-cut structures as seen in Sittanvasal and Amanalai caves.

They also show various religious activities such as —

- The Karle Chaity was a religious monastry for monks to pray.
- Other caves existed for the monks to reside.
- The rock-cut structures were also used for pictographs and petroglyphs. (eg Caves in Ajanta).
- They were used to narrate instances from Puranas and other text. eg Arjuna's penance in Mahabalipuram.

It is thus evident that rock cut structures display immense creativity and utility, which transcended various religions and uses.

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Congress ministries came to power post the enactment of 1935 Act, and made significant contributions in provinces to undo the harsh laws brought in by British.

Legislative record of the ministries

- They withdrew emergency ordinances
- Revoked the various bills for press restriction.
- Worked for better land revenue systems

Administrative record —

- They worked for civil rights and deepened the responsible nature of government.
- Provided for greater indianisation of administration.
- Curbed the exploitative nature of police and judiciary.

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The record was thus positive as —
- It paved a way for reforming local government.
- Removal of exploitative rules.
- Created a responsible executive.
- Better resource allocation.

However, the period saw weaknesses emerge in INC as —
- The INC did not have the required expertise to govern yet.
- Limited powers were given to INC
- They had limited financial resources
- The idea of 2 nation theory was again gaining ground.
- Most of the changes were piece-meal, rather than revolutionary.

That INC quit after the declaration of WW II, in 1939 meant that they had very little time. In this context, their contribution must be applauded.

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The rise of Kamladevi Chattopadhaya reflected how women played a key role in India's struggle for independence and to free it from shackles of colonial rule.

Kamladevi was a multifaceted personality as —

- She was a Bengali women who was in touch with her cultural roots, and yet was modern in her approach.
- She sought to transform the way women were seen as passive followers.
- She focused on better education and improvement in the lives of the common man even after freedom.

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She made significant contributions in —

- Pre Independence India —
  - Worked in the Quit India movement to support local leaders.
  - Provided a sound intellectual ground to counter the myth of British Benevolence
  - Focused on awakening the women to a more active role in the freedom struggle.

- Post independence India —
  - She worked to restore the communal harmony and enable peace.
  - Worked with peoples, especially Bengali minorities in the area.
  - Served the country by empowering fellow women.

Kamladevi thus proved that she had the mettle to establish herself at a time when India was struggling by virtue of her cause to freedom.

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4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The rise of Napoleon must be seen in the context of the French Revolution of 1789, when he established a strong military rule, and ultimately declared himself a monarch.

Napoleon's policy of continental blocade rested on his principle of expansion via wars. The Napoleonic wars were meant to give France teeth to empower itself not just internationally, but also internally, as it was undergoing turmoil.

The Napoleonic policy of continental blockade rested on the idea of empowering oneself, while limiting the resources of the foe, and weakening it.

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The inherent limitations of this policy included that it ~~rested~~ on aggressive posturing by France, which was resource intensive. It also led to hostilities with other neighbours, implying that there weren't friendly dynamics between powers for the sake of security.

The policy's limitations led to its failure, with Napoleon's reign coming to an end after the battle of Waterloo. It served to bring the republic back into France.

While, there were limitations, one cannot but overlook the adept idea behind Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade and praise it for its novelty at the time.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The institution of marriage is one that has been mentioned in texts as old as Vedas. That it continues even today reflects how marriage has changed, but still remained a recognisable institution with continuity.

Changes in the institution of marriage are —

- Women have started to work, and this alters the traditional view of women as a home maker.
- People have begun to live in nuclear families, especially in Urban areas.
- Divorces are more common now than ever before.
- A marriage is seen as an institution which need not be arranged. Choice opportunities is being respected more than before.

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- Age of getting marriage is increasing.

However, there have been elements of continuity as —

- It is still regarded as a sacrosanct bond where divorce is still a taboo.
- The violence at domestic level has continued.
- The pressure on girls for dowry has, though decreased, persisted.
- Arranged marriages in India are still the norm.
- Marriage is regarded as an institution where the women has greater familial obligations.
- Patriliny and Patrilocal systems continue.
- The woman continues to take her husband's last name after marriage.

Marriage is a complex institution reflecting immense sociological phenomenon. A nuanced analysis bring them to the fore.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

The rise in life expectancy has meant that the number of people who are 60yrs or above are increasing, posing new challenges and opportunities for the country.

Multiples disabilities are experienced in the course of aging —

- The loss of significant people in one's life like friends and spouses.
- Increased mental health issues, eg loneliness may lead to depression.
- Physical disabilities like cataract, knee surgeries etc.
- Inability of children to take care of parents, and life in Old Age homes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- There is also a lack of financial independence, leading to pressure.
- Inability to rely on oneself for daily chores due to general decay of body.

Government initiatives for addressing issues –

- NSAP – The social assistance program allows the government to help the elderly.
- PM SYM – Pension for the elderly in unorganised sector, along with APY and PM Karam Yogi Mandhan scheme.
- PM Jan Aushadhi Pariyojana – To help access to medicines.
- PM Vayoshree Sammen – National award for the elerly.
- PM scheme for distribution of free medical Aids;
- Capping price of stents, knee replacement.

The old age must be seen as an effort to enjoy a life of dignity, not dependence. These measures are a step towards that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The literacy rates among tribals, especially PVTGs remains extremely low. This has also led to grounds for their exploitation. The death of a medical student due to ragging is an instance where even upon being literate, she faced harrassment.

Reasons for prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals —

- They've been segregated from main-stream society, which has prevented literacy from reaching them.
- Often, they reside in disturbed areas, eg LWE Corridor, preventing education infrastructure from developing.
- Resistance in the minds of teachers to go to remote areas.
- Racism faced by Tribals from mainstream population.

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Initiatives taken by the government in this regard —

- The SC ST atrocities act to prevent discrimination in admission, education etc.
- Reservation of seats for STs in various institutions.
- Eklavya Model Residential schools for STs in remote areas.
- Setting up of a tribal university in Andhra.
- Scholarships being given to meritorious ST students to pursue education and literacy.

A democratic government is one which seeks to empower its weakest members. The literacy rate of tribals is an instance where the government can indeed show its commitment to deepen democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Continental Drift Theory given by Wegener sought to explains how the continents moved to become as they appear now.

200 mn years ago | Today | 50 mn years later

- Wegener stated that originally, there were 2 bodies = Pangea (Land) ; Pan Thalassa (Sea) ; It split to create Gondwana and Laurentia land masses.

- The reason for the movement of continents were the polar fleeing force and tidal force.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Earth was seen as comprising 2 layers –
  - Sial floating over Sima, making the continent move.

Evidences given by Wegener –

- Jig saw fit (The continents fit perfectly)
- Placer deposit (Ghana has gold without gold veins)
- Tillite deposit has similar structure across continents.
- Lemuria – That certain species are found wide apart in areas.
- The composition of rocks is similar across continents.

His theory came to be challenged by new discoveries such as plate tectonic (only plates move, not continents) and Hess' discovery of sea floor spreading. Nevertheless, Wegener must be applauded for providing an insight into why the continents are the way they are.

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth represents a complex interaction between for endogenic and exogenic forces to give shape to various landforms.

Internal forces impacting landforms –

- Diastrophism reflects processes that move, elevate or build up the crust. This includes movements of plates, continental uplift etc (land creation)
- Manifestations include fold mountains, creation of uplifted continents, etc.
- Volcanism also transforms the landform, and takes a variety of ~~shapes~~ forms like caldera, shield volcano etc.
- The internal forces result from primordial heat, radioactive decay, rotation etc.

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The exogenic forces usually work to destroy land forms and are seen as withering process.

- The process of wind or water erosion leads to creation of pedements, peneplains, loess etc.

- It involves erosion and deposition with the help of agents like wind, water, etc.
- Gravity helps in mass movement, and may result in land slides, impacting the flow and structure of solid materials.
- Gradient enables the flow of land, and weathering acts as a catalyst.
- For example, a fold mountain is created by internal compression, which undergoes erosion due to external forces creating a valley.

The everchanging landforms thus are continuously built and destroyed due to an interplay of internal and external forces.

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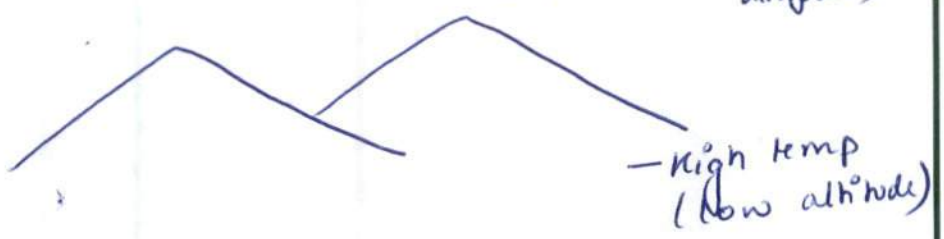
10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The concept of lapse rate provides an understanding of the dynamic relationship between temperature and altitude.



- Lapse rate thus signifies how with an increase in altitude, the temperature continues to fall.
- For instance, there is a dip of about 1°C per 500 mtrs in hight.

Lapse Rate reflects how atmosphere retains stability -

- It enables circulation of air so that there is free movement of water

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bearing air.

- The inversion of lapse rate creates fog and stillness, which is overcome when normal lapse rate returns.

- It enable convection, thus allowing air to rise and add to the condensation process.

- The adiabatic process also signifies this because as wind rises along a slope, it cools down and cuplands. This helps in making the atmosphere stable due to regular circulation.

- Lapse rate also helps in dispelling pollutants which can adversely impact the atmosphere if concentrated in one place.

The Lapse Rate is thus a complex phenomenon which provides a better understanding of the interplay of temperature and altitude, and their role in atmospheric stability.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Modern architecture was greatly influenced by the Europeans, whose advent began with the coming of the portugese in 1498 and ended with the fall of the British empire in 1947.

The colonial period brought influence of western architectural form to India as —

- They came and settled permanently in India,
- They had to build institutions from scratch, for eg railways, medical headquarters, accomodations etc.
- They had their own architects to design
- It was a means to establish superiority and display power.

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The Contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture is seen as –

- Even today, many bungalows continue to be of British origin. They continue to be used by the government, reflecting European legacy.

- The neo-gothic architecture with pointed arches is seen in various places. For eg, in the Victoria Terminus in Mumbai.

- Lutyens Delhi continues to be a legacy of the British and the architecture reflects British tastes and structures.

- Pondicherry reflects the French idea of architecture, with its vibrant streets and river front patios.

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- The Goan architecture is still greatly influenced by Portugese systems of architecture, reflecting similar life work as is heritage in history even today.

It is thus evident that the setting up of empires by Europe influenced all forms of life, including architecture and the way buildings come to be designed. This become a symbol of power, often displaying prosperity and grandeur.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

With the coming of reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, there was a tangible shift in how society viewed reforms, and it began the journey of a modern-India.

There were various backward elements of traditional culture as-

- Women weren't educated as men were.
- Widow remarriage was a taboo
- Caste discrimination was prevalent.
- Sati continued.
- Islam was languishing under the influence of clerics.

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The 19th century witnessed a struggle against this as —

- New socio-religious reform movements arose to transform society.
- They were led by the educated middle classes.
- They were often aided by the British.

The Socio-Religious reform movements were thus —

- Critical in fighting the traditional ~~in fighting~~ views towards women. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar was instance helped the cause of women's education.
- The abolition of Sati was aided by Bentinck in its abolition with efforts of Raja Roy.
- The Derozio movement sought to transform the way education was seen, bringing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.

- The Rahnumai Mazdyana Sabha sought to modernize the Parsi society, making them one of the most progressive.
- Sir Syed Ahmed emphasised on the need for education for muslims to empower them.

The socio-religious movements had thus worked to create a modern India, resting on the ideals of liberty, equality and justice. Though they faced hostility from orthodox sections, and were earlier seen as having restricted mass participation and an elite ~~poor~~ background, it helped lay the foundation of the India we see today, resting on the ideals of liberty, justice, equality, fraternity and dignity.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The partition of Bengal came to public domain in 1905, when the Swadeshi movement was launched to protest against it.

Reasons behind partition of Bengal –

- Bengal was gradually emerging as the hub of the national movement with leaders like Aurobindo belonging to Bengal.
- The linguistic cohesiveness was another factor the British wanted to curb.
- The British sought to arise communal feelings by dividing the Hindus and Muslims.

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- The British gave administrative ease as a factor for dividing Bengal.

The success of Swadeshi movement was —

- The launch of Boycott of British goods.
- The use of public meetings and Samiti's to encourage masses to participate.
- Use of novel techniques like festivals eg Ganesh Chaturthi to arise nationalist feelings.
- Emphasis on Atmashakti to break the myth of benevolence of British.
- Instilling the new forms of education eg In Bengal under Aurobindo.
- Laying the ground for mass satyagraha which was later harnessed by Gandhi.

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However, the movement had certain weaknesses too –

- The movement was limited to the lower middle class in urban areas.
- Lack of proper understanding of colonial rule.
- Lack of proper organisation.
- Peasants were not a significant part.
- Created rifts in INC ultimately leading to the Surat Split.

The Swadeshi movement, despite its shortcomings, effectively used boycott and passive resistance, ideas revolutionary at the time, to counter British actions. This only went on to strengthen the nationalist fervour, ~~[illegible]~~ enabling Gandhi to tap it and finally gain independence in 1947.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The reorganisation of states was a complex phenomenon, the latest being the creation of UTs – J&K and Ladakh, to give a more sound basis to administration.

The Reorganisation of states post independence has been an ongoing process as –

- In 1953, Andhra was created after P. Sriramulu's fast unto death.
- The State Reorganisation Committee led to the SRC Act to recommend reorganisation with the following ideas
  - Unity
  - Language
  - Financial viability
  - Welfare of the people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In 1960, Gujarat and Maharashtra were separated. In 1966, Punjab and Haryana were created.

- The 2nd ~~wa~~ wave came in 1972, when NE India was reorganized.

- In 2000, new states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttrakhand were created, and in 2014, Telangana was created.

There are distinct contributing factors —

- Language - Primary cause for reorganisation as in the case of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

- Ethnicity - As was seen in the reorganisation of NE states; eg Creation of Meghalay from Assam.

- Developmental needs - The creation of Jharkhand for instance was to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

enable the better development of backward areas.

- Security – The reorganisation of J&K by abrogating Article 370 is in lieu of the rising instances of terrorism and the threat from Pakistan.

The process of reorganisation of states thus reflected an effort to accomodate various reasonable demands. However, many demands continue even today, for instance creation of Gorkhaland by separating it from WB. It remains to be seen how the government will respond and if the map will undergo further changes.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Treaty of Versaille came into being after WW I, and is often perceived to have laid the ground for WW II.

~~[illegible]~~ The treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation as —

- It made little efforts to empower Germany to stand on its own feet.
- It prevented Germany from conscription, thus preventing strengthening of Army.
- It prevented the unification with Austria.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- All colonies of Germany were taken away, while other countries had their colonies.

It was thus a dictated peace forced on Germany as —

- It had a guilt clause that helped other powers blame Germany for causing WW I.
- It forced Gemany to pay for war reparations, to further weaken its economy
- Germany was not a party to the negotiations
- It sought to demilitarise Germany thus creating disabilities in its ability to secure itself.

The treaty eventually triggered WW II as —

- It led to a sense that Germans had been wronged, empowering

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leaders like Hitler to rise to use these vulnerabilities.

- It also created a sense of hostility towards the allied powers.

- The treaty could not enforce clauses properly as Hitler began conscription, and allies appeased the Germans.

- The treaty brought form the demand for Lebensraum or living space by Hitler to the fore.

While the Treaty had intended to bring Germany to its knees, which it managed for a while too, it also created a sense of vengance among Germans. It was this feeling that led Hitler to conquest poland, eventually triggering WWII.

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16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The issue of women facing domestic violence is not new, and feminism sought to bring forth how women faced violence first and foremost within the four walls of their own home.

Legal measures for domestic violence include —

- Domestic violence Act which empowers the women to complain against her in-laws / husband. (relatives of husband)
- Now, even women can be held responsible if the are violent towards the woman.
- The Dowry Act also serves to prevent domestic violence.

However, legal measures alone are insufficient as —

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- There is a hesitation to approach law and order establishments / thanas to file complaint.
- Often, the woman is so dependent on men financially, that she cannot file a complaint.
- The taboo of divorce prevents women from taking action.
- There is a consideration for the child if the couple has children, which prevents people seeking legal action.

The issue for domestic violence is seen as —

- There have been rising cases of harassment by husbands and their families.
- Many a times, as women have started working, they have been empowered to call for divorce; but it's still rare.

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The issue thus needs intervention at societal levels as —

- It will pave the way for a healthy debate on the issue.
- SHGs provide an avenue to raise the issue and seek solutions.
- Education must be transformed to increase awareness and empower women.
- The corollary of Lok Adalats can be set up per village dealing with issues at a micro level informally.
- NGOs must be involved in enabling women who do seek a dissolution of a violent marriage.
- The parents must be made aware at Sammelans etc to respect the woman and not harass her.

Though legal measures are necessary, they are often insufficient in curbing domestic violence. In this context, change in society is, though longdrawn, critical.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Economic Survey 2019-20 pointed to how in the next few years, India will have the average age as 27, while in China the average age would be 37. This has huge implications for Indian demography.

India is undergoing a demographic transition as —

- In the coming 5 years, India will reach below replace fertility rates (Economic Survey).
- The old are living much longer now than before.
- The working age population is

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

going to create new implications, as it is substantially rising compared to other countries.

- The child sex ratio has been falling, paving the way for "missing women".

The implications of this demographic transition are multipronged as —

- It will lead to more requirement for health care in the future for the older aged people.

- The need for employment opportunities will arise as unemployment will lead to unrest for the rising labour force.

- The reduction in child sex Ratio will mean the women are lesser in number. This will have grave sociological impact.

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- India's demographic dividend will not stay on forever as the society will age. This means new avenues must be created for productive use of the dividend immediately.

- A declining fertility rate means the population growth will slow down, but India will still overtake China as the most populous country in 2040.

The demographic transition allows India a chance to use its human resource to rise and become a global power. This process has multiple implications, and it must be ensured that population of this magnitude becomes a boon not bane.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

The creation of a new Jal Shakti ministry points to the emphasis the government is laying on water and watershed development.

Significance of Watershed development —

- Watershed comprises the entire gamut of resources a region has including forests, humans, biodiversity etc, besides the water resources.
- It enables a harmonious coexistence of the different resources.
- Prevents misuse / over exploitation with emphasis on conservation.
- Focus is on holistic development, not

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a skewed pattern of growth at the cost of environment.

Reasons for limited success of initiatives for watershed management –

- Lack of proper infrastructure such as units for conservation, cleaning, harvesting etc.
- Lack of funds to implement strategy.
- Over-ambitious targets.
- Limited involvement of people at the local level during planning.
- Often Gram Sabhas lack the expertise to carry out the management.
- The need for resources, eg water of irrigation hampers watershed development.

Some measures taken by government for watershed management –

- More Crop per drop (AIBP)
- Rain water harvesting in the new Ground Water rules
- Creation of infrastructure like reservoirs

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to empower efforts.

- Inclusion of locals at some levels to widen opinions.

Measures to improve the design of watershed programs —

- Focus must be on conservation at the ground level, rather than treatment later.
- Integrate human resource to prevent misuse by showing flexibility to local needs.
- The fees on over exploitation of water resource must be hiked.
- Ensure proper care of livestock so they dont pollute the water.
- Irrigation and scientific cropping rather than commercial use to prevent over exploitation.

Watershed is a resource India cannot overlook, for our healthy and harmonious life depends on it.

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19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

The locations at which industries are setup are chosen keeping in mind certain factors. That automobile industry is located all over, but tea processing only in Assam is an instance of interplay of various factors.

Relationship between Raw material and Location of Industry —

- If the raw material is weight losing (eg sugarcane), then the industry is located close to the source of raw material.

- This is to ensure maximum cost reduction in terms of wastage and

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storage facilities.

- However, if the raw material is not weight losing, for eg coal, then industries can be setup away from the source of raw material.

- In this case, various factors are considered
  - Market
  - Infrastructure
  - Labour
  - Climate, etc.

<u>Globalisation</u> is changing this relation as-

- Now, there is increased trade in goods and services overseas, due to which export and import occur.
- Rise of new industries like BPO not connected to raw materials in traditional sense.
- The ~~export~~ import of raw materials leads to industries being out of the country, while raw materials remain far away (eg Uranium is imported from Canada, but industry is in various states)

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Technological advancements are changing this relation as —

- It is enabling better storage even of weight losing crops, enabling industries to not be bound to locations.
- Even solids can be transported via slurry to distant areas.
- There is a greater possibility of cheaply moving goods via freight corridors and inland waterways.
- The use of technology enable faster monitoring of the various raw materials.
- Involves the transformation and processing at very early stages to enable transport later by enhancing shelf life.

While technology and globalisation have certainly transformed the linkage between raw material and industry & location, that Sugarcane industry continues to be in Maharashtra and UP reflects that all hurdles have not yet been crossed.

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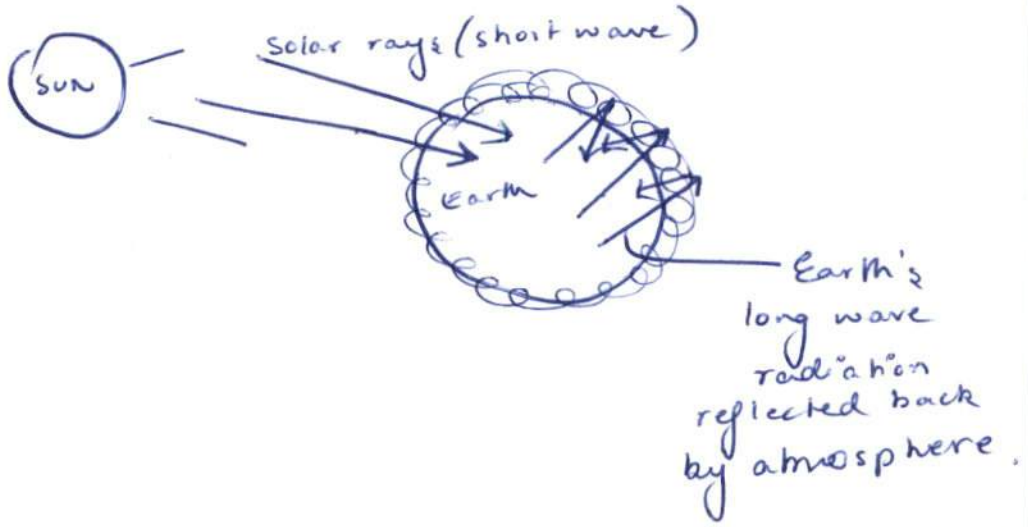
20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

The Earth's heat budget is a concept to imply how the sun's energy is absorbed by the earth to warm up the atmosphere, enabling the conditions for life.

The Green house effect helps maintain Earth's heat budget as –



- The Greenhouse effect means the atmosphere of earth is transparent to incoming solar

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rays. 1

- However, the atmosphere ~~a~~ absorbs the long wave infrared rays the earth emits, creating a greenhouse effect, warming the earth, making it livable.

- This process ensures that the Sun's energy is used to maintain heat budget. Out of 100 units, 35 are reflected back immediately, and 65 are absorbed. This too is later emitted back by the clouds and atmosphere to balance heat budget.

Implications of rising concentrations of GHGs on Earth's Heat Budget —

- The earth will become hotter with a temperature rise. IPCC points to how there is already a 1°C rise from pre-industrial levels.

- This can lead to melting of glaciers and rising sea levels, as heat budge is disturbed.

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- It can alter movement of ocean currents due to rising heat, as waters also transmit heat to balance budget.

- The outflow of longwave radiation will be disturbed, leading to a rising heatwave like situation.

- The balance of earth radiating back 51 units of the solar energy, along with 14 from the atmosphere will not occur. Instead, it will lead to balance in transmission even between the tropical and polar areas.

The heat budget is a phenomenon that makes life possible with gases like CO_2 acting greenhouse. If this heat budget is disturbed, the consequences will be grave for mankind.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

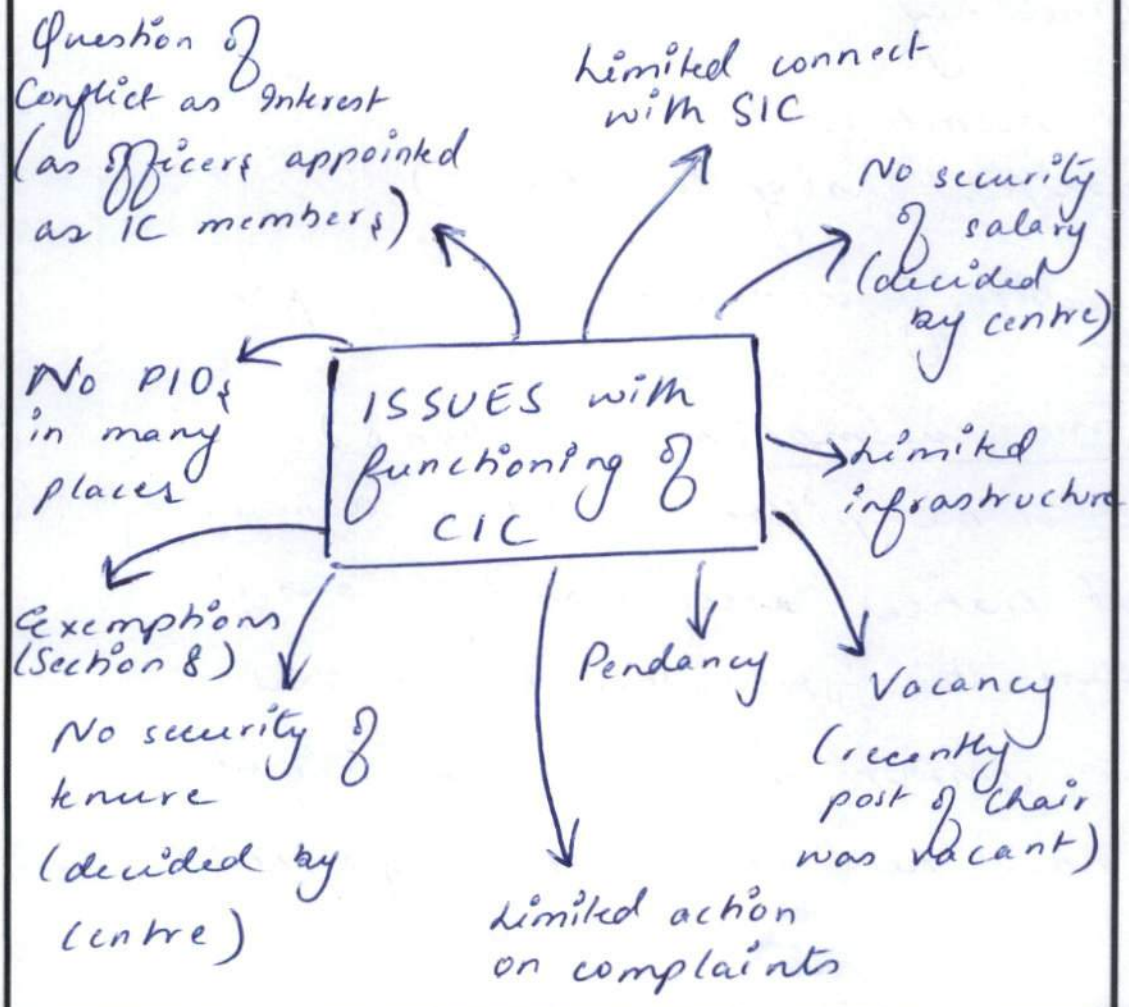
1. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of the Central Information Commission. How can these issues be addressed?

(150 words) 10

केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग की कार्य प्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, SC pointed out to the 2000+ cases pendency in CIC.

CIC — Statutory body
— RTI Act
— for transparency, powers of civil court



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The issues can be addressed by—

- Quick appointment (within 2 months of vacancy)
- Link salary to that of Supreme Court Judges
- Link tenure to CEC and Election Commission
- Greater power to punish for violation.
- Increase members to dispose of pendency.
- All members to have minimal qualifications (eg law degree)
- Creation of constitutional body for CIC
- Limit exemptions (eg Section 8)

CIC is the pillar of Indian democracy as it enables accountability and it must be strengthened so that the common man has the right to know how he is being governed.

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2. In India, Governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of the President. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में, राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक व्यापक हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The constitution of India mentions for the provision of discretionary powers of Governor as a lynchpin of Indian federal structure (Sarkaria Commission).

GOVERNORS DISCRETIONARY POWERS
- → Reservation of Bills
- → Emergency under President's rule
- → Administration of UTs
- → Royalty in areas for minerals (eg Assam)
- → Choice of government (eg hung assembly)
- → Seeking Information from executive

The governor's discretionary powers are wider than those of President as —

- Constitution states if governor acts on discretion, no authority can

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state that the governor ought not to have acted on discretion

- President doesn't have as wide discretionary powers
- President more accountable to executive (act on aid and advice) of com.

However, there are limits on the discretion of both as –

- Bommai judgement (1994) laid down norms for discretion in case of President's rule
- SC looks into misuse of power
- Accountability on actions as any doubts to be checked on floor of the house.
- Ordinance powers limited
- Constitution clearly lays down discretionary powers.

The scope of discretionary powers, though wider for governor, is indeed limited for both, pointing to popular sovereignty.

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3. Highlight the objectives that were sought to be achieved through tribunals. How successful have they been in meeting them? **(150 words) 10**

उन उद्देश्यों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें अधिकरणों के माध्यम से प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया था। वे उन्हें पूर्ण करने में कितने सफल रहे हैं?

Tribunals are provided for in article 323 A and B. The government recently formulated rules regarding appointment, removal etc.

OBJECTIVES
- → Faster delivery of justice
- → Specialisation on issue
- → Deal with issues in a widespread region
- → Greater expertise on complex matters (eg administrative.
- → Reduce pendency in regular court
- → Easy decision (principle of natural justice)

They have been successful as —

- Reduced pendency (eg NGT has disposed most cases in 10 years)
- Expert judgements (eg CAT)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Easier grievance redressal for ordinary man
- Greater scope for justice due to simple mechanism of functioning
- Easy access (as located across)
  ↳ eg NGT as 8 benches.

However, there are challenges to achieving objectives as —

- Politicisation of appointment
- Vacancy
- No clear rules on qualification
- Limited expertise
- No All India Tribunal Service
- Appeal to HC leads to delays
- Commission for grievance redressal

Tribunals are an ingenious way to provide relief to the aggrieved. Efforts must be taken to strengthen them so justice is available to all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Instead of the government regulating Over-the-top (OTT) platforms, there have been calls for a self-regulating mechanism for such platforms, as in the case of print media. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सरकार द्वारा ओवर-द-टॉप (ओ.टी.टी.) प्लेटफॉर्म्स को विनियमित करने के स्थान पर, ऐसे प्लेटफॉर्म्स के लिए एक स्व-विनियमन तंत्र हेतु आह्वान किया गया है, जैसे कि प्रिंट मीडिया के मामले में किया गया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent issue of OTTs showing uncensored content has led to debates about the need for regulation.

There has been call for self regulation of OTTs as —

- Prevent government interference
- Ensure creative freedom
- Enable article 19
- Boost industry and economic growth due to limited interference of government.

However, there have also been calls for government regulation as-

- Self regulation has no set definition /standards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Unfair for other sectors (eg movies are censored)
- Wide reach makes population vulnerable to content.
- They can spread hate, mis-information etc.
- Threaten national security.

The need of the hour is thus —

- Set an OTT servic Commission for oversight (with public & private members)
- Cooperate with other countries (as data is global)
- Set up a body for grievance redressal
- Set up basic norms/rules to be followed by platforms (eg presenting armed forces a certain way)

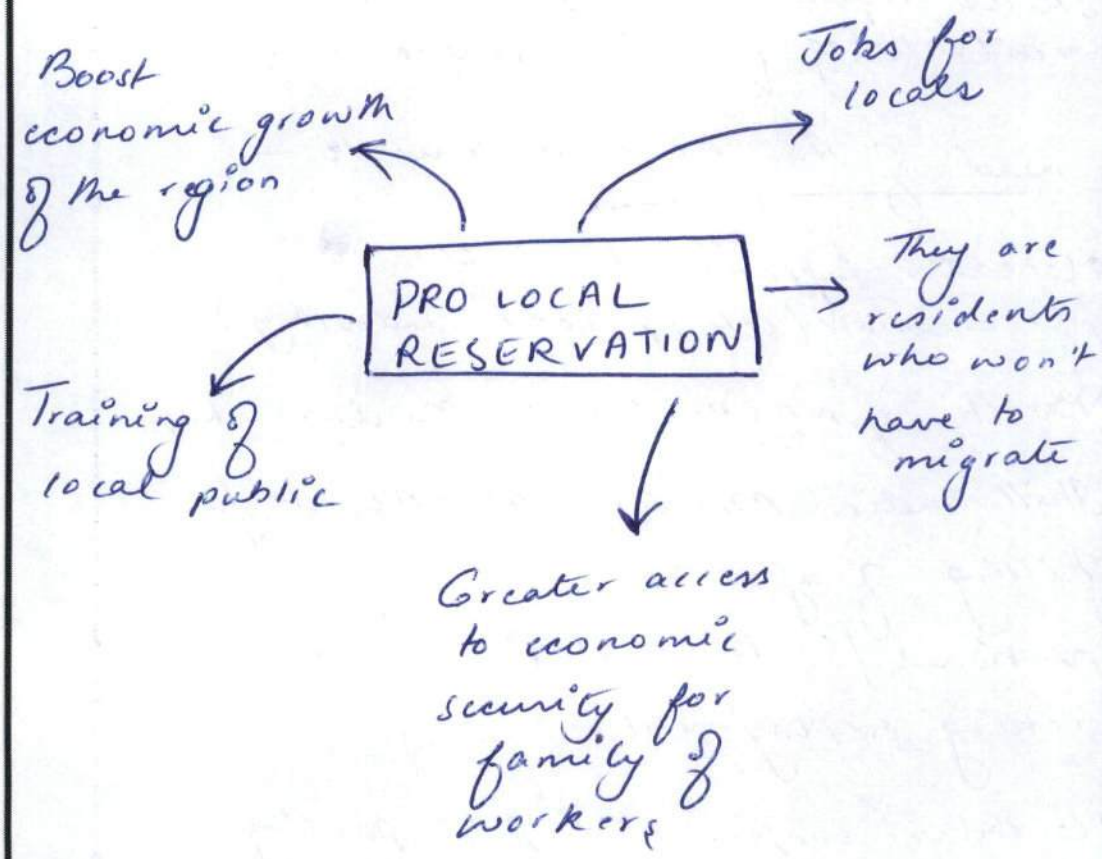
OTT platforms have gradually become alencompassing, and it is thus imperative to develop a mechanism best suited for regulation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Bring out the arguments surrounding the issue of some states reserving jobs for locals in the private sector. **(150 words) 10**

कुछ राज्यों द्वारा निजी क्षेत्रक में नौकरियों को स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाने से संबंधित मुद्दे के चतुर्दिक तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Andhra Pradesh recently reserved 75% of jobs for locals leading to fervent debate over the issue.



However, the move has seen various challenges as —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- SC held that 'sons of soil doctrine is unconstitutional
- Only Parliament can set residence as requirement (Article 16)
- Hamper Case of Doing Bussiness
  ↳ costly labour
- Expensive to train locals
- Skills required may not be readily available (eg for IT industry in Bangalore)

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Greater infrastructure for more job creation (set up local industry)
- Boost of NRLM, NULM, Mudra etc.
- Skill India Mission, SANKAL etc for skilling of youth.
- National/State level portal of those seeking employment.
- Greater cooperation for pooling of labour in regions

Economic prosperity will come when there is opportunity to be skilled. India must strive to build the manpower so reservation for locals is no longer needed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identifying the key elements of Mission Karmayogi, briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the human resources and state's capacity. **(150 words) 10**

मिशन कर्मयोगी के प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि इससे मानव संसाधन और राज्य की क्षमता का समग्र विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

The government recently launched Mission Karmyogi, funded by Centre and World Bank, to boost capacity of civil servants.

Key Elements of Mission Karmayogi
- → Capacity development
- → Re-training of civil servants
- → Body for HR development under PM
- → Make bureaucracy more responsive (via iGOT)

It can lead to holistic development of human resources as—

- Targetted approach
- International exposure
- Expert training

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Sensitisation of bureaucracy
- More adept at handling emerging problems.

It can also bolster state's capacity as —

- Greater appointment of accountability mechanisms
- Updating skilling module
- Regular checks on training
- PM Human Resource Council to engage with new officers to reach out to public
- Officers more attuned to demands/requirements of the country.

PM Karmayogi is revolutionary in its ideal of transforming the way India is governed and transforming the outlook of those who govern it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the role played by ASHA workers in public health system of India, discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली में आशा कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका को रेखांकित करते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent protest by ASHA workers over poor infrastructure to implement NRHM's mandate point to their grievances.

ROLE of ASHA WORKERS

- First point of contact in rural areas
- Help spread awareness about health & hygiene
- Help in schemes (eg institutionalised delivery under PMSMA)
- Greater efficiency of health sub centres due to their presence
- Help in family planning (eg distribute contraceptive

However, they face various challenges as —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- limited remuneration
- low infrastructure upgrade
  ↳ eg they have 3G sims but not the phone to use it for health purpose
- low awareness among people of schemes.
- They are not trained often (outdated)
- limited resources to implement schemes (eg not enough contraceptive to distribute to all)

The need of the hour is thus to —

- Greater remuneration
- Infrastructure upgrade
- Greater distribution of resources
- More apt training
- Upgrade instruments used (for data)

ASHA workers are a key pillar of rural health system. All efforts are needed so India can grow into a healthy nation, where each as access to basic health facility.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While internationalisation of higher education has many potential benefits for India, certain challenges will need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के भारत के लिए कई संभावित लाभ हैं, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent ranking of IISC in QS ranking, and Launch of NIRF point to thrust of government at internationalising higher education.

Potential benefits of internationalisation of higher education are —

- Greater expert professors (eg in case of physics, etc)
- Greater exposure
- Improved infrastructure (as thrust is to quality)
- More resource allocation for education (by government and family)
- India to get greater earnings from foreign exchange.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There are certain challenges to to internationalisation of higher education as —

- May lead to Brain Drain for India
- Outflow more than inflow
- We might not be able to upgrade to meet international quality.
- Limited infrastructure
- Concentration of premier institutes to some parts of the country (eg Delhi, Bangalore)
- Limited expenditure (only 1.3% of GDP for education)

The need of the hour is thus to —

- Increase GDP expense to 2.5% for education
- Infrastructure development
- Staff exchange
- Exchange Programs
- More push to R&D
- Easier VISA
- Greater scholarships for foreign students

Education is the pillar on which rests the future of the country. Internationalisation opens new horizons, which must be utilised for our benefit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India needs to adopt a more pragmatic stance in the context of the ongoing intra-Afghan talks. Discuss, in the light of India's engagement with Afghanistan. **(150 words) 10**

भारत को वर्तमान में जारी अंतरा-अफगान वार्ताओं के संदर्भ में अधिक व्यावहारिक रुख अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। अफगानिस्तान के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

India's recent aid of 80 mn $ to Afghanistan points to enhanced cooperation between the 2 countries.

India's engagement with Afghanistan is as follows —

- No talks with Taliban (1991-96)
- Cooperation with democratic government (eg Salma dam, Parliament, Indi-Af. air Corridor)
- All processes must be Afghan led, owned and controlled.
- Recently participated in Doha talks, where Taliban was negotiating.

There have been calls for adoption of a more pragmatic stand as —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- India's direct engagement with Taliban will give it power to negotiate
  - It risks India's isolation
  - More leeway to Pakistan
  - Strategic depth to foreign powers
  - Against Indian interest for security in the region.

The <u>need of the hour is</u> thus to —

- Engage with other democracies on the issue
- Negotiate (backchannel) with Taliban
- Greater economic stake in Afghanistan to earn trust (Community Impact Projects)
- Cooperate with trilaterals (eg Chabahar) to boost development of Afghanistan
- Isolate Pakistan (eg via FATF) to reduce its clout in region.

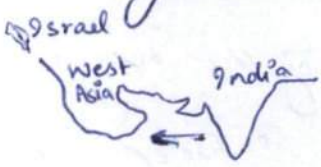
India-Afghan ties are entering a new phase, and India must be agile to forge stronger ties so that greater strategic depth is acquired in the complex region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In the geo-strategic context of West Asia, the recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel and UAE may open new possibilities for India. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

पश्चिम एशिया के भू-रणनीतिक संदर्भ में, इजरायल और यू.ए.ई. के मध्य संबंधों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों से भारत हेतु नई संभावनाएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The signing of Abraham Accords to formalise ties of Israel with UAE and Bahrain have led to new geopolitical calculations.



Recent efforts to normalise relations between Israel & UAE ~~are~~ in the geo-strategic context of West Asia are as-

- UAE to establish formal diplomatic ties with Israel.
- Israel to give up plans for annexation of West Bank for now.
- Israel to cooperate on various issue
- Palestine doesn't feature in accords.

This move opens new possibilities for India as —

- Boost scope for cooperation with all parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- India will not be forced to choose either Israel or Arab World.
- Greater scope for de-hyphenation of Palestine issue.
- Scope for reduced sectarian violence/terrorism will adverse consequence for India.

The need of the hour for India is to –

- Deepen ties with all parties
- Urge Saudi to normalise ties with Israel
- Urge Palestine to cooperate with India in a de-hyphenated manner.
- Boost economic engagements with the region.
- Deepen diplomatic efforts to broaden this accord to all of Gulf

The West Asian quagmire finally appears to be presenting a solution and albeit slow, India must take cautious efforts to deepen this peace initiative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. It is not only the content of election manifestos but also the past performance with respect to promises made in election manifestos that need to be regulated. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

केवल चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों की विषयवस्तु को ही नहीं, बल्कि चुनावी घोषणा-पत्रों में किए गए वादों से संबंधित विगत निष्पादन को भी विनियमित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent Lok Sabha elections brought to the fore the role election manifestoes play along with past record in determining voter behaviour.

There is need to regulate election manifestos as —

- It should not create enmity between groups (communal, linguistic)
- It must follow constitutional principles
- There must be realistic goals
- It must not provoke ~~the~~ inequality (eg caste, sex etc)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There is also a need to regulate past performance with respect to promises made as —

- Enables accountability
- Sets standards for future
- Empowers people to choose effectively.
- Helps people in ensuring their demands are met.
- Ensures development

However, there are challenges in regulation as —

- Limited capacity of ECI
- Vague nature of manifesto
- No proper accountability mechanism
- No legislation to check implementation of manifesto
- Vote bank politics decides behaviour
- Money/muscle power over performance as a factor

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Legislation to ensure implementation of manifesto
- ECI to take out ratings of parties based on past performance
- Curbs on manifestos by banning mention of religion to be strictly implemented.
- Any vagueness of manifesto be eliminated.
- Voter awareness (eg SVEEP) to be more intensive.
- Greater check on vote bank politics / money & muscle power by disqualification.

Elections are the hallmark of Indian democracy and political parties must be made accountable to ensure free, fair and truly democratic elections are conducted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In order to achieve a reduction in the pendency of cases and a return to the Supreme Court's original role as a final appellate court, setting up of a National Court of Appeal is the need of the hour. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लंबित वादों की संख्या में कमी लाने और उच्चतम न्यायालय को अंतिम अपीलीय न्यायालय के रूप में उसकी मूल भूमिका में पुन: स्थापित करने के लिए, एक राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय स्थापित करना समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It is said that justice delayed is justice denied, and Indian judicial system is inundated with judicial pendency according to National Judicial Data Grid.

Pendency of Cases in India
- 52,000 cases pending in Supreme Court
- 2 crore + pendency in total.

Setting up of a national Court of Appeal can help reduce pendency as —

- Rid the Supreme Court from dealing with appeal
- Reduce burden under

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Special leave to appeal

- Help it deal with more urgent cases first
- Help riddance of backlog via special fours.

National Court of Appeal can help restore original role of SC as final appellate court as –

- Can help realise principle of Res judicata
- Reduce the burden accross India as cases will be divided from each bench.
- Only urgent cases to be heard (eg article 131)
- Deepen federal structure as more widespread area for appeal.

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However, there are challenges to a National Court of Appeal as —

- Constitutional amendment will be needed
- Judicial inertia
- Question of manning the Court
- Hierarchy questions
- Logistical hassles (eg how many benches)

The need of the hour is thus —

- Start debate on matter (seek expert opinion)
- Digitise all judicial records
- Open court via digital hearing
- Set up court of appeal for districts
- Push to ADR to reduce pendency.

Pendency is a bane to rule of law, and all efforts to end the injustice of delay must be taken after due deliberation with the interest of all stakeholders in mind.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Constitution of India reflects an amalgamation of spirit of Indian freedom struggle and various administrative provisions of different acts of British rule in India. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का संविधान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की भावना और भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के विभिन्न अधिनियमों के अनेक प्रशासनिक प्रावधानों के मिश्रण को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Constitution of India was not written in vacuum, and the period of 1946-49 saw intense debates over the legacy of British and the idea of India.

The constitution reflects the spirit of Indian freedom struggle as —

- The ideal of sovereignty in the hands of people (Republic)
- The ideal of justice and equality as deserving of each individual
- The rights of liberty and freedom as seen in Fundamental rights
- The spirit of Sacrifice and duty to one's nation (Fundamental Duties)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The quest for empowerment of the weakest sections (eg Reservation).

The spirit of Indian freedom struggle has been amalgamated with administrative provisions of British acts as —

- The government of India Act 1935 called for autonomy. India respects federalism.
- The adoption of accountability (as in dyarch - 1919 Act) was accomodated by India.
- Unified Judiciary (1935 Act) led to pan India access to justice.
- Instruments of Instruction (1935) helped shape the DPSPs.
- The empowerment to discuss budget etc (Indian Council Act) was embodied for greater power to legislative transparency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- There was an amalgamation of federal structure as seen in 1935 Act. It coincided with the ideal of provincial powers and linguistic states.

The Indian constitution thus reflects a healthy mixture of both british administrative legacy and the ideals of Indian freedom struggle, adapted to suit the demands of a free India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Mention the key components of the SVAMITVA scheme. Also, highlight its intended benefits and discuss the potential issues in its implementation. **(250 words) 15**

स्वामित्व (SVAMITVA) योजना के प्रमुख अवयवों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके अपेक्षित लाभों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इसके कार्यान्वयन में संभावित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The government of India recently launched the SVAMITVA scheme to digitise land records and reform rural India.

COMPONENTS of SVAMITVA SCHEME

- Launched by PRI ministry
- Digitisation of rural land holding
- Use of satellite data
- Ease of accessibility
- Transparency
- Cooperation with local administration
- Governance
- Data collection at nodes
- Focus on reforming land ownership patterns

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Intended benefits of Svamitva scheme are –

- Regularise land holdings
- Easier collation of data
- Use of technology for land holding assessment
- Reduced crime in assessment/evaluation
- Ease of access in judgements like inheritance.
- Satellite data is reliable
- Ease and improve rural governance

However, there are potential issues in implementation as –

- Different standards of measurement (eg gaj, Ha, acre etc)
- Limited capacity of local administration to use technology
- Limited infrastructure to digitise

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

accross India

- Lack of political will (as often, the powerful sections benefit from funds)
- Lack of incentive for locals (as they may fear consequences of digitisation)
- Limited awareness of scheme.

The need of the hour is thus to —

- Enable awareness generation of scheme
- Help infrastructure upgrade
- Set up SVAMITVA under CSR schemes
- Boost under Mission mode
- Remove all doubts via local campaigns and fight mis information.

SVAMITVA has the potential to revolutionise the way rural land holding data is processed and stored. Its potential must be utilised before its too late.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Sharing of information among all stakeholders in government functioning is a leading practice towards good governance. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

सरकारी कार्यप्रणाली में सभी हितधारकों के मध्य सूचना को साझा करना सुशासन के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण परिपाटी है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The launch of PRAGATI and RTI for greater information dissemination is seen as an effort towards good governance.

The sharing of information among all stakeholders leads to good governance as —

- It boosts transparency (eg people are aware of decision making and the rules applied)
- It reduces corruption (eg In case of large infrastructure projects)
- It leads of accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(eg in case of draft rules of EIA, people came out with their concerns over changes)

- It deepens democracy
(eg in case of MNREGA, people can demand work if they know what work is available)

- Need to increase participation of the weakest/poorest

However, there are challenges to the sharing of information as —

- Use of exemptions (eg Section 8 of CIC) to deny information
- Delays in setting up mechanism
- Limited awareness about how to access the information
- Question of national security (eg travels of PM)
- Fears over misuse of information (eg for cyber crime)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The need of the hour is thus to –

→ Create a National Data Sharing Portal (as pushed recently by NITI Aayog)

→ National Data Sharing Policy for all ministries

→ Awareness among people of the need to analyse information.

→ Empower CIC further (eg show cause to PIOs for violation on epistillary complaints)

Information, and its access in the hands of people is a key to good governance (ARC-II). There is thus no time/reason to delay this access.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. India has an oversized and bloated government which acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आवश्यकता से अधिक आकार और अतिशय दायित्वों को वहन करने वाली सरकार है, जो आर्थिक दक्षता एवं वृद्धि के संबंध में एक अवरोध के रूप में कार्य करती है। समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

With recent efforts at disinvestment (eg Air India) by the government, there are questions about the Indian government being oversized.

India has an oversized and bloated government as —

- It regulates all major sectors of the economy (eg dirty floating for exchange rate)
- Regulations for banks, inflation number, NBFCs etc.
- Some sectors reserved for state (eg nuclear, weapons etc.)
- Lack of political will to privatise
- Control over key sectors (eg railways)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This acts as a drag on economic efficiency and growth as —

- Limited private sector expertise
- Slow government decision making
- Too many clearances needed (eg environmental regulations)
- Slow progress (eg land acquisition)
- Limited incentives / financial capital availability.
- Government in predominant position limiting revolutionary technology upgrade

However, the role of government in the economy is important as —

- It works on the principle of equity (as opposed to profit)
- It enables regulation when systems crumble (eg IL&FS, LVB, Yes Bank)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It helps balanced regional development (greater decentralised planning)
- Help various sectors to grow (eg MSMEs)
- More reliable due to zero risk in market when government funding involved.
- Check frauds etc (eg PNB)

There is thus a need to —

- Balance government and private sector
- PPP projects
- SPV
- Technical upgrade
- National disinvestment policy
- Clarity on strategic sectors

The government, together with the private sector can help India emerge as prosperous, and cooperation would be key in this regard.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Though the National Digital Health Mission is a step in the right direction for both patients and the healthcare system, concerns around data privacy need to be addressed. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन रोगियों और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली, दोनों के लिए उचित दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है, तथापि डेटा गोपनीयता से जुड़ी चिंताओं का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The recent pandemic of COVID-19 has pushed to the fore the need to implement NDHM and the National Health Policy urgently.

NDHM
→ Digital records of patients
→ Digitisation of hospital records
→ Aadhar linked
→ Pan India mobility
→ Voluntary

It is a step in the right direction for the patient as —

- It will lead to better record keeping for history tracking
- Ease of access to data over hospitals accross country

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Ease of operability
- Limit corruption/misuse (eg Doctors can't force patients to get unnecessary checks)

It is the right step for the healthcare system as —

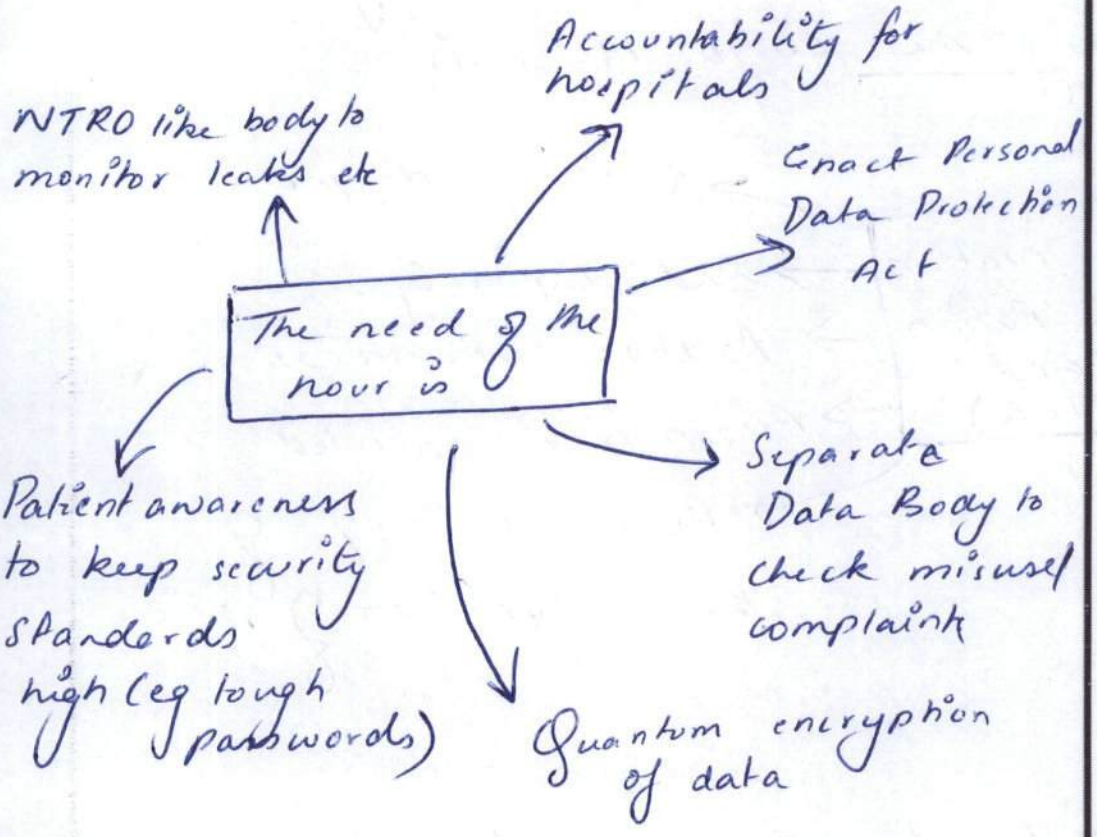
- Greater access to records will unify system
- Ease for doctors to get history of patients
- Better treatment options due to national mobility (eg one can go for consultation accross country)
- Can enable less loss of data, missing records, errors etc.
- Access to rare cases

However, there are concerns over data privacy as —

↳ Can lead to cyber crimes
↳ leak of data
↳ Misuse of data

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Surveillance by state
↳ Medical profiling
↳ Violation of consent norm



The NDHM has immense potential to transform the health sector for the better. Concerns of privacy must be met effectively so its potential can be unveiled.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. One Nation One Ration card has the potential to significantly transform the lives of migrant workers in India. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड में भारत में प्रवासी श्रमिकों के जीवन को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The importance of IMPDS and one nation - One Ration Card came forward during the COVID-19 crisis.

One Nation One Ration Card (ONOR)
→ Nation wide mobility
→ End duplicity
→ Aadhar authentication
→ Biometric enabled
→ Access to 50% of the designation of ration.

ONOR has the potential to transform the lives of migrant workers in India as —

- They will have assured access to ration irrespective of location
- Limited misuse due to biometric

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Only 50% limit ensures its not misused (some is left for family back home).

- Ensure access in crisis (as seen in COVID)

- Help in attaining nutrition of migrant children (who don't have social security - eg labourer's children)

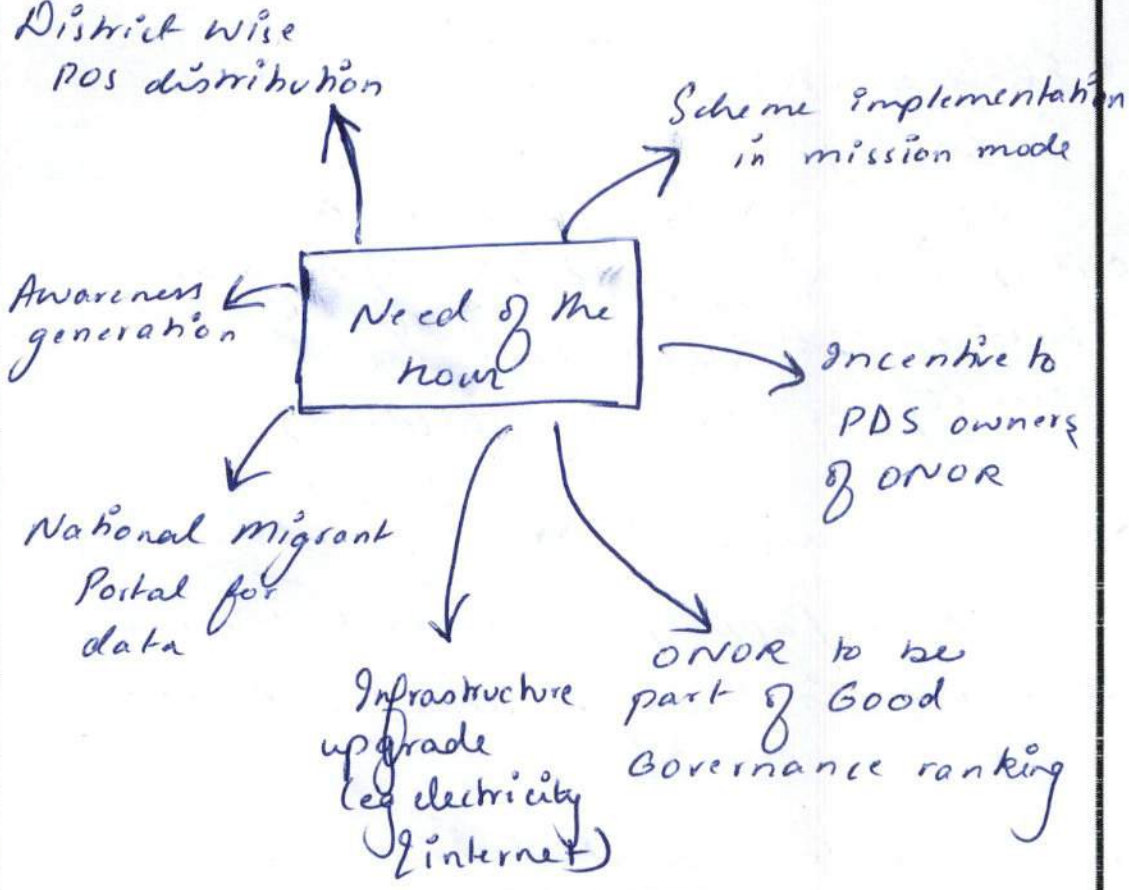
- It will ensure that one's ration is not stolen / appropriated back home when one is away - adhaar authentication

However, there are challenges as -

- Limited POS machines for adhaar authentication
- Lack of data base to set ground work
- Limited infrastructure (eg internet for authentication)
- Black market for ration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Scope for misuse due to limited awareness of migrants.



ONOR has the potential to revolutionize the lives of migrants who live in misery due to limited recognition of rights. Based on a rights/empowerment approach, it can lead to a healthy and prosperous India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The World Trade Organization is buffeted by multiple challenges which have eroded the credibility of the organization. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
विश्व व्यापार संगठन कई चुनौतियों से ग्रस्त है, जिसने संगठन की विश्वसनीयता को समाप्त कर दिया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recent signing of MPIA by many countries due to non-functioning WTO appelate body points to the challenges of WTO in today's world.

The WTO is buffeted by multiple challenges as —

- Non appointment of members by US (defunct appeal mechanism)
- Non function of WTO dispute settlement body to challenge rules.
- Non pro-poor approach as often, the richer countries have the expertise to win cases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Green room diplomacy weakens position of one country, one vote.
- Consensus mechanism prevents timely decision making.
- Limited achievements in truely creating borderless trade (as Sanitary (S and PS) barriers, technical barriers continue)

There is an erosion of its credibility as —

- Push for minilaterals / bilateral trade
- Push for alternative trade pacts outside WTO (eg RCEP)
- Thrust to more suspicion over WTO as pro-rich
- Greater protectionism by countries
- Limited effectiveness (eg in reality West far outnumbers amber box 5% subsidy than the developing world)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The need of the hour is thus —

- Greater transparency in functioning
- Push to text based negotiations
- More transparent appointments
- More diverse funding for WTO
- An alternative DSB if present falls vacant.
- Greater assurance to developing world by WTO of neutrality.

WTO is a key body to ensure the trade at global scale is not for the rich or struck with barriers. It must be empowered at all costs to ensure the system of global trade is democratic and for the welfare of all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC is indispensable for India's efforts in promoting regional cooperation and integration in the neighbourhood. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
बिम्सटेक (BIMSTEC) पड़ोस में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग और एकीकरण को बढ़ावा देने की दिशा में किए जाने वाले भारत के प्रयासों हेतु अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, BIMSTEC charter has taken final shape, pointing to its importance for regional cooperation.

BIMSTEC → Bhutan Bangladesh
→ India Nepal
→ Myanmar Thailand
→ S. Lanka
→ Discusses 14 issues including education, technology etc.

BIMSTEC is indispensible for promoting regional cooperation as —

- It's focus is on development and cooperation & non-coercive issue (eg infrastructure instead of border dispute)

- Helps in providing platform

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for enhanced effort to shared prosperity (eg IMT Trilateral Highway)

- Discuss common problems (eg terrorism)
- Cooperate on local/regional issues eg BIMSTEC disaster Management exercise.

It is imperative of Integration of neighbourhood as —

- Provides alternative to SAARC
- Includes all major economies of region
- Permanent platform for shared concerns (eg Kaladan Multimodal project for energy)
- Connect India's north East so India can Act East
- Shared prosperity.

However, there are challenges as —

- Disruptive role of China
- Fear over Indian hegemony (as seen in Nepal)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of political will (eg only 4 summits since 1997)
- Limited resolutions accepted
- Bilateral issues (eg Nepal didn't participate in exercise)
- Delays in projects

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Deepen ties via trust building
- India must adopt non-reciprocity
- Thrust to timely completion of projects
- A BIMSTEC fund to boost cooperation.
- Quick adoption of charter

BIMSTEC has vast potential to provide a platform for greater cooperation in the region and India must use it for the shared prosperity of South-South East Asia.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tenancy reforms are much needed to give a boost to the Indian agricultural sector. Comment. In this context, also discuss the significance of the Model Land Leasing Act, 2016. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्रक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काश्तकारी सुधारों की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, मॉडल भूमि पट्टा अधिनियम, 2016 के महत्व की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The model land leasing Act by T. Haq committee sought to provide a framework to reform tenancy and make it more just.

Tenancy Reforms include
- Security of Tenant
- Rent control
- Prevent adverse possession.

They are needed to boost Indian agriculture as —

- Help in security to tenants that they will not be illegally evicted.
- Lead to improvement of agriculture due to investment.
- Create scope for more productivity.
- Remunerative for farmers and landlord.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance of Model land leasing act are -

- Provides ground for eviction
- Protects interests of landowners against adverse possession
- Provides national baseline for reforms
- Creates scope for investment as protects tenant from losing the money invested for improvement

CHALLENGES to act
- Only a model
- legislations vary accross states
- Still illegal eviction occurs
- Seen as pro landlord

The need of the hour is to -
- National legislation for tenancy
- Tenancy in concurrent list
- Take strict action against illegal eviction
- Balance interests of landlord & tenant.

Indian agriculture must be reformed so the country prospers. Security for Tenants is a key area that will enable an improved agricultural system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the various challenges that have restricted the entry of Indian MSMEs into the foreign market. Also mention some government initiatives that have been taken to facilitate MSME exports. **(150 words) 10**

विदेशी बाजारों में भारतीय MSMEs के प्रवेश को बाधित करने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, MSME के निर्यात को सुगम बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The launch of PM Mudra for boosting MSMEs exports (at 45% of total export) is an effort to empower MSMEs.

CHALLENGES to RESTRICT ENTRY of MSMEs into foreign market

- Limited quality checks
- Poor infrastructure to meet standards
- Limited financial capital
- Barriers to trade by foreign countries (eg Sanitary, Quota)
- Entry restricted to new areas (eg Defence) due to lack of expertise.
- Limited skill upgrade
- Problems of solvency (eg ILDFS)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Government Initiatives to facilitate MSME exports include –

- Bilateral treaties with countries
- Launch of schemes to boost finance
  ↳ eg MUDRA
- Schemes for quality checks for MSME
- Technical expertise (eg CHAMPIONS) to boost upgrade
- Incentive Scheme, subsidies to export

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Greater capital/ Skill upgrade in new areas
- Secure finances (via bank, not risky NBFCs)
- Scheme for export of technical products ↳ eg technical textiles)
- HSN for MSME goods (under WCO)

The MSME sector has immense potential to dominate the global market. The government must ensure that its challenges are overcome so it can prosper.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's march towards inclusive growth and it achieving the Sustainable Development Goals are intricately linked. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
समावेशी विकास की दिशा में भारत की प्रगति और संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति जटिल रूप से जुड़े हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The adoption of schemes like Beti-Bachao Beti Padhao not only point to inclusive growth, but also keep SDGs in mind.

India's march towards inclusive growth includes —

- Empowerment of the weaker sections (eg women, SCs etc)
- Creating sustainable growth with future generations in mind.
- Ending misery of poor, who face hunge (India has the highest number of stunted)
- Basing assessment on quality on quantity.
- Ending divides (eg rich-poor, urban rural) with equitable benefits.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This march is intricatedly linked to SDGs as —

- BBBP will lead to women empowerment
- Poshan mission to end hunger
- PMGKY to end poverty.
- Access to infrastructure leading to sustainable growth.
- Global collaboration to create peace and partnerships.
- Gender inequality, regional inequality to end.

It is thus evident that in all efforts of creating inclusive development, there is some linkage to SDG. It is this nature of SDGs which make them essential to be achieved if there is to be shared prosperity and cooperation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Highlight the need for evolving an appropriate system of Rules Of Origin in regional trading arrangements. What steps have been taken by India recently in this regard? **(150 words) 10**
क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यवस्थाओं में उत्पत्ति के नियमों की एक उपयुक्त प्रणाली विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, भारत द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

One of the reasons India didn't join RCEP is the lack of clarity of Rules of Origin (ROO).

There is a need for evolving an appropriate system of ROO in trading agreements as —

- It leads to clarity on the origin of the product.
- Prevents activities like dumping
- Can help reduce trade imbalances
- Enable state to take action in case of re-routing via another country
- Help in taking counter measures if clauses violated.
- Ensure rules of WTO, MFN etc are followed if origin is clear.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Recent Steps Taken by India for this include —

- Customs Rules (2020) call for clear ROO.
- May lead to cancelling of product if norms violated
- HSN norms more regularised
- Push for ROO in international agreements
- Stricter check and new categories (eg basic requirements for deciding origion reconfigured).

The need of the hour is —

- Check dumping by China
- Technical upgrade to assess ROO
- More clarity on HSN norms
- Push for ROO in RCEP

ROO serve as a buffer to enable implementation of national priorities in trade. They must be implemented to prevent misuse.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. MSP regime is a creation of an era of scarcity in the 1960s. Discuss its relevance in the current era of surplus agricultural production.

(150 words) 10

MSP व्यवस्था 1960 के दशक के अभावग्रस्तता के युग का एक आविष्कार है। अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन के वर्तमान समय में इसकी प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent farmer agitations are demanding continuation of MSP as one of their key issues.

MSP regime — FCI procures seeds from farmers
— Issues them to states
— Storage for volatile times
— Announced for 24 products.

It is a creation of era of scarcity as —
- It was devised during sever shortage/famines.
- Now, lot of wastage
- Food security a challenge in 1960s.

Relevance of MSP in surplus production exists as —
- Provides farmers assured

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

remuneration

- Ensures buffers for scarce times (eg COVID)
- Ensures price stability in times of low production.
- Enables setting of minum price farmer to get (standard for market)

However, its relevance has faced challenges as —

- Wastage (WB says 1/3rd poor can be fed with this amount)
- Poor quality checks
- MSP only for 24 products
- Creates bias for rice and wheat
- Enables manipulation in market of farmers (as MSP is usually low).

MSP regime has both pros and cons. However, till a better system is devised, it cannot be taken away, as there will be greater insecurity for farmers.

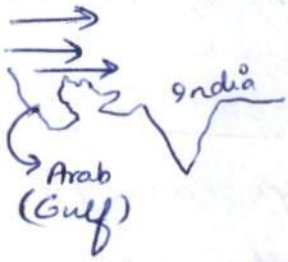
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Examine the link between the recent locust attack and climate change. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में हुए टिड्डियों के हमले और जलवायु परिवर्तन के मध्य संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India faced locust attack in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana in May 2020, one of the worst attacks recorded.

Recent Locust Attack



↳ Occurred in Western India (eg Rajasthan, Gujarat)

↳ Summer breeding season

↳ They can eat upto 2 times their weight

↳ Destruction of crops (Kharif) in the region.

Link between recent locust attack and climate change is as –

- Warmer temperature leading

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to increased breeding

- Rain and cyclones (unpredictable) in Yemen enabled eggs to be laid.
- Swamp like conditions enhanced attack.
- Disrupted wind patterns boosted the flight of locusts
- More seasons of breeding due to rising temperature (earlier India only face the summer breeding).

The need of the hour is —

- Empower LWO to cooperate internationally
- Natural pesticides
- Geo-engineering to stop locust flow
- Give warning of attack earlier

Locusts pose a threat to India's food security, and create losses for farmers. All efforts must be taken to ensure climate change is stopped to prevent such disasters.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlighting the properties of Carbon Nanotubes, discuss its applications. (150 words) 10

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब्स के गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके अनुप्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, there were experiments of using Carbon nanotubes in space flight as an alternative to regular tubes.

PROPERTIES of CARBON NANO TUBES

↳ Made out of Carbon
↳ Can bear greater temperatures
↳ Many nano-tubes bound together
↳ Sturdy in nature
↳ Enable use in various climates/environments
↳ More resilience and not susceptible to electro magnets

The application of Carbon nanotubes are as follows —

→ Use in spaceflight (as it will

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

not heat up easily

→ Use in medicine (due to easier transport of medicine)

→ Use in agriculture to deliver nutrients, water etc.

→ Use in Aircrafts to reduce weight.

→ Use in industrial machines, vehicles as they are sturdy.

Challenges to use include —

- High cost
- Limited expertise
- Limited scalability
- Still under trial

Carbon Nanotubes present a revolutionary upgrade, with widespreade uses in various fields. The world will benefit if the technology comes into widespread use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India's domestic patent regime privileges public health over pharmaceutical industry's interests. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
भारत की घरेलू पेटेंट व्यवस्था औषध उद्योग के हितों पर सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य को विशेषाधिकार प्रदान करती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India signed the patent legislation in 2005 under WTO, to balance the patents with health needs.

INDIAS PATENT REGIME
- → 2005 act
- → Compulsory license
- → Parallel import
- → Product patent for pharma, food and chemicals.
- → No patent for new use, etc.

The regime privileges public health over pharma industry's interest as —

- It provides for parallel import during health crisis if patent holder unwilling to cooperate.
- Issue compulsory licence (with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

compensation to patent holder)
- limits grounds for granting patent
- Process patent for many products
- No evergreening of patent
- Support to generic medicines and their export.

However; interest of pharma industry is also balanced as —

- There is compensation if compulsary license given
- Food, pharma, chemicals only have product patent.
- Parallel import only for limited time.

It is thus evident that India has sought to create a fine balance between the health requirements and the interests of Patents.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Bring out the arguments surrounding the idea of employing the principle of 'one border - one force' on Indian borders. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय सीमाओं पर 'एक सीमा-एक बल' के सिद्धांत का उपयोग करने के विचार के चतुर्दिक व्याप्त तर्कों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The recent border challenges with China point to debates over one border, one force (OBOF)

BORDER FORCES in India →

Need for OBOF is seen as –

- Better cooperation among personel.
- Limits scope for tension with personnel of other force (eg BSF and Army on Pakistan border)
- Helps in acclimitisation and specialisation (eg ITBP in high altitude areas)
- Enable knowledge of are, if there is long term stationing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- focus on border instead of internal problems (presently, Assam Rifles responsible for border and insurgency, leading to overstretched capacity)

However, there are challenges to OBOF as—

- Expertise may be difficult (eg Army need with BSF for Pakistan)
- Multiple forces bring more manpower, technology, equipment etc.
- Lead to enhanced vigil due to diverse training.

The need of the hour is thus to—

- Greater Capacity building of forces
- Technical/ equipment upgrade (eg night vision)
- Possible Integrate Commands
- Improve coordination among forces
- Set specific mandates of border forces (as in case for Assam rifles)

OBOF presents a novel idea to deal with border tensions. A detailed framework, with proper analysis must be done before its implementation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Assess the need to create a new cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service to undertake the vital tasks at Indian frontiers. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय सीमांतों पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को संपादित करने के लिए भारतीय सीमांत प्रशासनिक सेवा का एक नया संवर्ग बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, with the security challenges increasing on India's frontier (border and maritime), there have been calls for specific frontier forces and cadres.

Need to create a cadre of Indian Frontier Administrative Service as—

- They'll have specific training for frontier areas.
- Lead to improved management of personnel.
- Better coordination with other forces
- Improved efficiency in protecting/assesing actions of adversaries

They can undertake vital tasks at at India's frontiers such as—

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Providing expert advise
- Helping data collection
- Policy making for frontiers
- Challenge specific solutions

However, there are also challenges to creation of IFAS as –

- logistical problem of RS passing a vote.
- May have overlapping mandate with other forces.
- Their functions already being performed by bureaucracy/forces.
- May lead to another layer of delayed decision making.

The need of the hour is –

- Creation of a cadre of IFAS within MHA.
- Capacity building of existing personnel
- Digitisation of tasks at frontiers
  ↳ eg technical upgrade, surveillance, aid etc

The idea of IFAS has potential, but its challenges must be met before its inception to enable it to work to its full potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The main objective of Union Budget 2020-21 is to provide "Ease of Living" to all citizens. Analyse the framework proposed in the Budget 2020-21 to achieve this objective. **(250 words) 15**

केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 का मुख्य उद्देश्य सभी नागरिकों को "ईज़ ऑफ़ लिविंग" (जीवन सुगमता) प्रदान करना है। इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बजट 2020-21 में प्रस्तावित ढांचे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Budget 2020-21 made several proposals to achieve the goal of an easier life for the people of India accross fields like taxation, GST, agriculture, energy etc.

OBJECTIVE of UNION Budget to provide ease of living to all citizens is seen as —

- Creation of framework for reduced tax (GST) on items like footware.
- Imposition of higher tax on import of various goods like electronics (ease for manufacturers)
- Focus on creation of infrastructure for animal husbandry (eg cattle)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

via digitisation.

The framework proposed to achieve this objective involves –

- Creation of more scope for public participation in budget planning.
- Greater resource allocation to social sector (eg health, education)
- Focus on citizen centric governance and allocation.
- Performance based assessment
- Thrust to small and local industry, manufacturers.

However, there are challenges in achieving "ease of living" for all as–

- Limited resource availability (Only 1.3% allocation for health)
- COVID-19 pandemic induced economic slowdown.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Focus on stimulus to overcome pandemic (overlook budgetary demands)
- Uncontrolled inflation (6.1%)

The need of the hour is thus —

- Boost stimus to ensure recovery post pandemic
- Enhanced allocation for social infrastructure
- More thrust to local industry
- Outcome based budgeting
- Zero base budgeting to ensure efficiency

The budget is reflective of a nation's priorities, and it must be in sync with the ideals of atmanirbhar Bharat.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Several challenges are needed to be addressed to realise the full benefits of the recent agricultural marketing reforms. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
हालिया कृषि विपणन सुधारों के पूर्ण लाभों को साकार करने के लिए अनेक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The government recently introduced bills to dismantle APMCs leading to widespread protests.

Recent Agricultural Market Reforms

- e-NAM
  - ↳ National Agri-market
- Dismantling of APMC Bill
  - ↳ To ensure free trade
  - ↳ electronic trade
  - ↳ end mandi fees
- Essential Commodity Bill → ease of storage of pulses, onion, etc.
- Contract farming bill
- Kisan Rail
- Kisan Rath
  - ↳ ensure supply of produce and logistics

There are various challenges that need to be addressed as —

- APMCs enjoy monopoly over trade

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- There is limited marketing infrastructure
- Intermediaries control markets
- Legislations by states to stop cross-border trade.
- Limited e-warehouse receipts with farmers.
- Focus on electronic trade needs greater boost (not all have internet)

The <u>need of the</u> hour is thus —

- Passing of the 3 new legislations to ensure seamless trade.
- Greater digital infrastructure to farmers (eg digital id for e-NAM)
- Removal of intermediaries by allowing government to provide facility.
- Agriculture to be put in <u>concurrent</u> list for uniform legislation.
- Spread awareness amongst farmers to counter misinformation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This will lead to benefits like –

- Doubling of farmers income
- End exploitation by intermediary
- End fees for mandi
- Greater access for farmer to new market
- Better storage facility to reduce wastage

Farmers are the key pillar of food security in India, and all efforts must be taken to ensure that reforms are in their best interest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Multimodal transport requires multiple integrations across different modes of transportation. Substantiate. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with multimodal transportation for India? **(250 words) 15**

बहुविध परिवहन (मल्टीमॉडल ट्रांसपोर्ट) के लिए परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों के मध्य विविध रूप से एकीकरण की आवश्यकता है। पुष्टि कीजिए। भारत के लिए बहुविध परिवहन से जुड़ी चुनौतियां और अवसर क्या हैं?

The recent launch of Inland Water ways and sea planes for connectivity point to India's thrust to multimodal transport.

Multimodal Transport includes
- Airway
- Rail
- Road
- Water (inland)
- Seas

It requires multiple integrations accross different modes of transportation as —

- Help in case of mobility due to greater sync between modes
- Requires infrastructural connectivity (eg rail tracks to be of some container capacity, single or double tracks)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Need for creation of ancillary industry (eg repair) accross the route.

- Require uniform legislation and financial allocation accross country (eg e-vehicles and sea planes)

Challenges associated with multimodal transportation are –

- Limited infrastructure ability to create sync.
- Lack of financial allocation
- Not uniform accross India (eg Western dedicated freight corridor is double stack, while Eastern is single stack)
- Lack of adequate engineering expertise.
- Delay in implementation of projects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Opportunities of multimodal projects are —

- Greater scope for tourism (case of access)
- Economic growth (due to transportation)
- Ease of living / doing business
- India has vast resources (eg lakes for inland water, rail tracks etc)
- Ecologically sound (water transport less polluting than road)

The need of the hour is thus —

- Financial Allocation
- National Multimodal Transport Policy
- Pan India Body to oversee implementation
- Private sector for expertise

Multimodal transport has immense potential to revolutionise the way transport functions, for the better. India must utilise it for its growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Though COVID-19 pandemic exposes the vulnerability of Informal sector and associated labor force in India, it also presents an opportunity to rebalance formal-informal economy dynamics in the country. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हालांकि, कोविड-19 महामारी भारत में अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक और संबद्ध श्रम बल की सुभेद्यता को उजागर करती है, लेकिन साथ ही यह देश में औपचारिक-अनौपचारिक अर्थव्यवस्था की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने का एक अवसर भी प्रस्तुत करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The launch of Social Security Code points to the need to safeguard the informal sector, especially after COVID-19.

COVID-19 exposed vulnerability of informal sector and its labour force as-

- Limited social security during retrenchment.
- Easily retrenched
- No access to ancillary statutory benefits (eg health, ration)
- No savings to fall back on
- Limited skill upgrade in workforce
- Contractual nature leads to exploitation at very low wages

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- No push for greater say in working (due to limited unions etc)
- Informal sector leads to migration pressure, without employing locals.

The COVID-19 pandemic presents an opportunity to rebalance the formal-informal dynamic in the country as —

- Greater scope to create new industries with social security.
- Government can start upskilling the youth while they resume work.
- The codes of social security, industrial relations can be passed.
- Economic stimulus can lead to better opportunities via fixed term employment, platform workers etc.
- Can help in more formalisation by increasing accountability of firms by inspections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Greater boost to FTE, platform workers by ensuring security (eg maternity benefits)
- Passing of labour codes immediately.
- Centre to pass labour laws for minimum standards.
- Skill India mission, ITI etc to be more proactive
- Greater financial allocation for formalisation.
- Financial support via capital access to small industries so they ensure benefits.

The informal sector comprises over 90% of the economy, and it is high time India strives to provide benefits to the sector so India can prosper.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Highlight the drivers and challenges facing India's ambition to become a gas-based economy. Mention the steps that have been taken by the government recently in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

गैस आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था बनने की भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के चालकों और सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The recent launch of policy of pricing of gas points to the reforms in the sector to boost India's position as a gas based economy.

DRIVERS to become a gas based economy are —

- High availability of gas in India (eg Godavri, Ankleshwar)
- Need for clean fuel to reduce pollution, ease transport
- Scope for more efficient economic growth.
- High import dependence on oil (80%) leading to search for alternatives.
- Instability in oil export countries (eg Iran)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges to become a gas based economy are –

- Still not fully used our own gas resources (we import 50%)
- Limited skill to upgrade/ retrofit transport.
- Limited gas infrastructure in remote/rural areas.
- Natural gas pipeline is expensive to put.
- Lack of uniform pricing.
- Gas injected mostly on West Coast

STEPS Taken by GOI in this regard.

- Gas policy to ensure uniform pricing in and outside 300km area
- Support of CNG buses, autos (eg Delhi)
- India Gas exchange for spot and future market
- City Gas distribution network
- Exploration in new areas
- Pricing of imported gas to be linked internationally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The need of the hour is —

- Place domestic gas also in the India gas exchange (only imported till now)
- Financial push for retrofitting
- Technical expertise (via private sector) for fuel cells etc.
- International collaborations for discovery.
- Enhance City Gas Distribution Network
- Inject gas at East Coast also (till now, focus on west coast)
- Better pricing mechanism (based on distance at present).

Gas based economy presents a new future for Indian economy, which is cleaner. India must grab the opportunity before its too late.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Climate Change and the associated events endanger the marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing the vulnerability of coastal population. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

जलवायु परिवर्तन और संबद्ध घटनाएं तटीय जनसंख्या की सुभेद्यता को बढ़ाते हुए समुद्री एवं तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों को खतरे में डालती हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

UNEP report suggest that emissions at present levels will lead to a 3°C rise in temperature agains the goal of 1.5°C.

Climate change and associate events include —

- ↳ Temperature rise
- ↳ Melting glaciers
- ↳ Unpredictible phenomenon (eg cyclones).
- ↳ Rise in sea level
- ↳ Greater erosion

There is an endangerment of marine and coastal ecosystems as—

- ↳ Acidification leads to coral bleaching, (dying xooxanthelle)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ De-oxygenation of oceans leads to rise of toxic bacteria (eg clostridium)

↳ Deadly for marine ecosystem (as they are vulnerable with temperature changes)

↳ Erosion of coastal belts (eg Sunderban mangroves turned yellow after Amphan)

↳ Threat to systems like sea grass etc on coasts (as they require stable waters)

↳ Upwelling of cool, undernutrious water harms ecosystems

Climate change increases the vulnerability of coastal population as—

- More chances of cyclones, tornadoes, surges etc.
- Rising sea level creates inundation
- Increasing erosion leading to inability to live in coastal areas.
- Loss of life and property due to disasters

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Fear of erratic behaviour of marine population (eg Whales in Japan beaches in 1000s)
- Poisonous algal blooms (HAB)

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Implement INDCs
- Reduce marine pollution
- R&D on ecosystem
- Check HAB
- Cooperation to littoral states
- Boost finance/technical aid to coastal areas
- Enable mitigation for future (eg CDRI by India)

The coastal and marine ecosystems are the worst hit due to unprecedented climate change, and it is imperative to take action to curb these ill effects before its too late.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Using examples, highlight how natural ecosystems perform different hazard mitigation functions. (250 words) 15

उदाहरणों का उपयोग करते हुए, रेखांकित कीजिए कि प्राकृतिक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र किस प्रकार अलग-अलग संकट के शमन का कार्य करते हैं।

The recent cyclone Amphan showed how natural ecosystems perform various hazard mitigation function (eg Sundarbans)

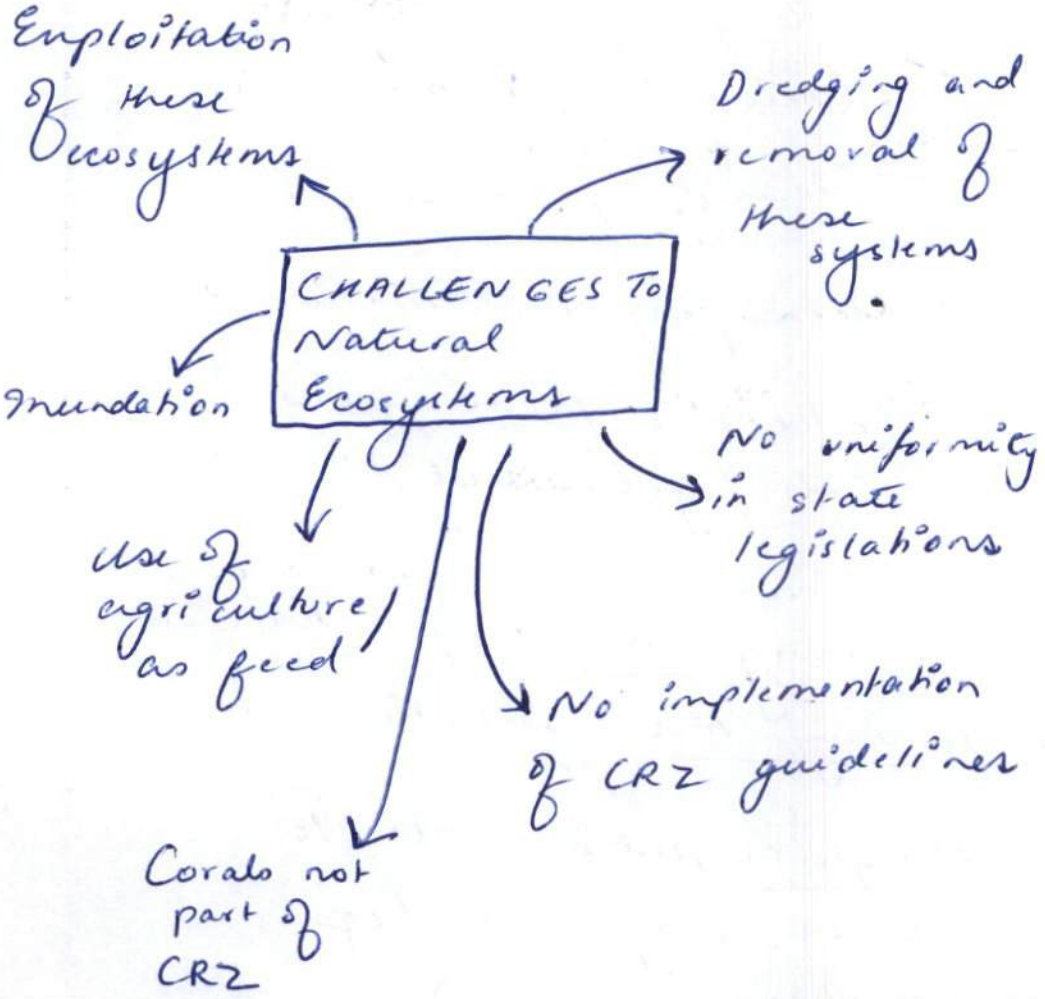
Various hazard mitigation functions include — Recycling of nutrients (prevent algal blooms)
— Security from surges
— Cleaning of trace metals
— Protection from strong winds / cyclones etc.

Natural ecosystems play a key role in performing these functions as —

- Mangroves put a halt to cyclones, surges etc (eg Sundarbans in Amphan)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Corals lead to cleaner and more stable coasts (eg 2004 Tsunami in Andaman)
- Trees (shelter belts) in dry areas prevent erosion (eg in Rajasthan).
- Small sea grass reduce trace metals and enable stability of coasts.
- Mountains check unstable rains etc



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The need of the hour is thus to –

- Include corals / sea grass in CRZ to protect them.
- Use CAMPA funds for mangroves.
- Strict definition of 'wise use' in Wetland Rules
- Pan India land to protect natural ecosystems.
- Greater infrastructure to predict surges/cyclones so ecosystems can be safeguarded before hand.

Natural ecosystems are the lifeline of India, for they protect from major hazards. All efforts must be taken to ensure our protectors are also protected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain what genome sequencing is and state the challenges in scaling up genome sequencing projects. Also, throw some light on the recently launched IndiGen Project. **(250 words) 15**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि जीनोम अनुक्रमण क्या है और जीनोम अनुक्रमण परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देने में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में आरंभ की गई इंडिजेन (IndiGen) परियोजना पर कुछ प्रकाश डालिए।

The recent participation of India in the Genome project points to the importance of genome sequencing in India and globally.

GENOME SEQUENCING

↳ It involves collection of genome data of individuals

↳ Analysis to understand the entire genome pattern of an individual

↳ Works across DNA, genetics, chromosomes etc.

↳ Collected data then creates select patterns in Indian population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in scaling up genome sequencing are –

- Limited infrastructure to understand genome of 1.3 billion people
- Limited expertise/personnel with CSIR
- Privacy concern
- Consent issue
- May lead to profiling
- May set ground for bio-weapons
- Ethical concerns

The IndiGen project involves –

- ↳ Collaboration of CSIR, foreign experts
- ↳ Genome sequencing of Indian population
- ↳ Assess various common patterns of Indian Genome.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Study for various diseases, problems etc.

↳ Focus on genetic disorder predisposition / its remedy.

It is thus evident that the Indigen project and genome sequencing have immense potential to shed light on our composition and possible cures. India must take this opportunity and analyse the data in the best interest of all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. India needs to avert radicalisation and societal dissention, as internal faultlines are a breeding ground for cyber and transnational terrorism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को कट्टरपंथीकरण और सामाजिक मतभेदों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आंतरिक दरारें साइबर एवं पार-राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद का जनन स्थल होती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The launch of Cyberdome points to effort to curb various forms of terrorism, including radicalisation and its cyber manifestation.

Internal faultlines are breeding ground for transnational terrorism as-

- They help the vulnerable to be manipulated easily.
- Can risk lone wolf attacks
- Lead to suspicion in communities
- Enable people to establish links with terror groups abroad

There is also a risk of cyber terrorism due to internal faultlines as-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- More scope to connect and radicalise.
- People easily persuaded to act (as cyber world provides anonymity)
- Easier use of deep web, Dark net, etc
- Limited ability of State to check misuse of internet.

India thus needs to avert radicalisation and social dissention as –

- Radicalised people are not easily deradicalised.
- Threat to national security
- Creates ground for violence, riots.
- May lead to young minds being coaxed into terrorism
- It creates ground for mistrust and marginalisation based on prejudice.

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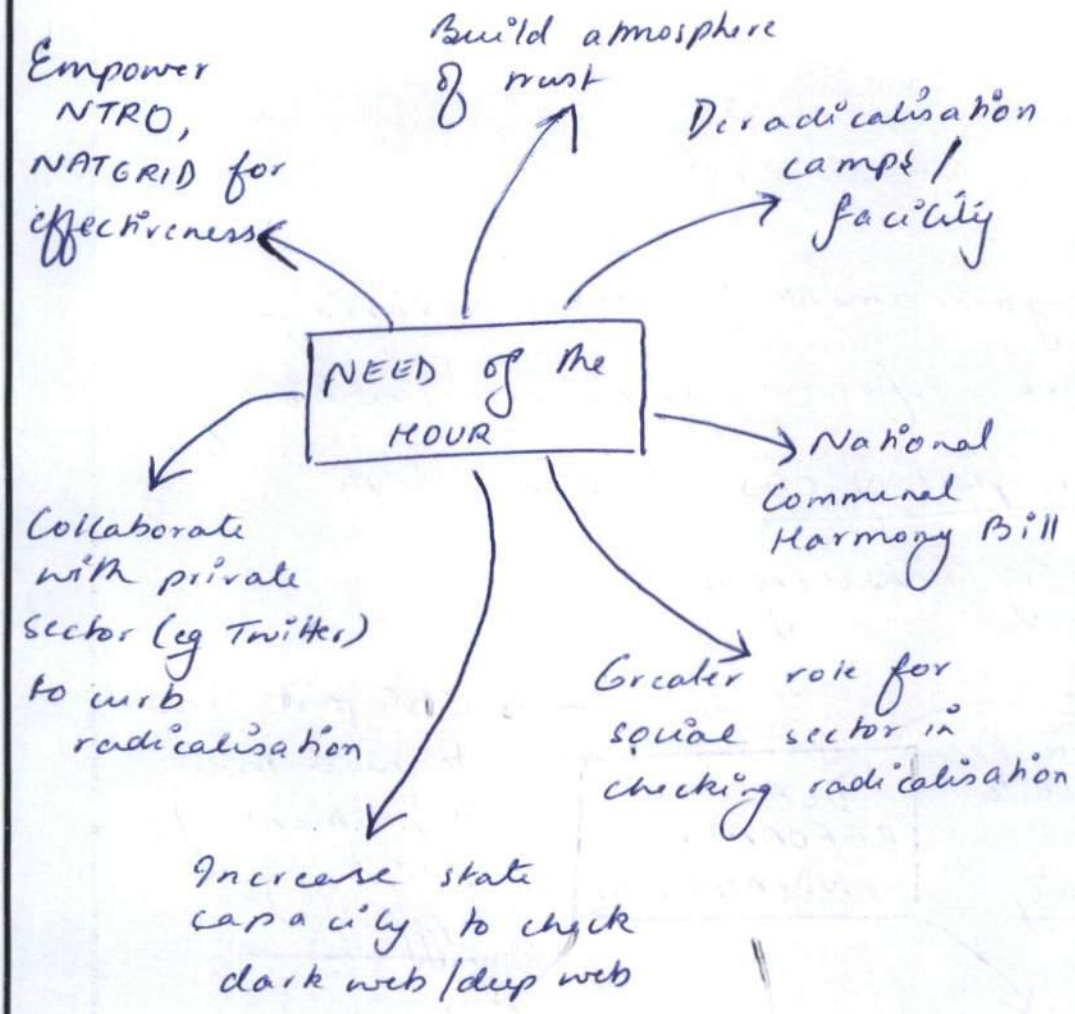


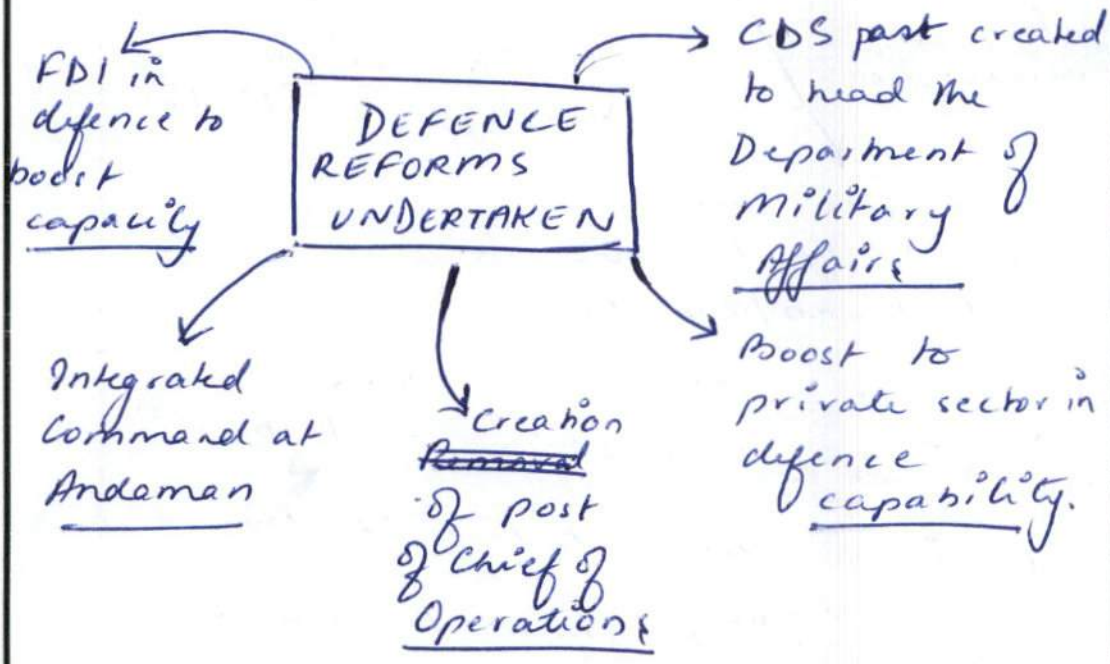
Terrorism is a bane which must be ripped in the bud before it too late. India must strive to ensure it doesn't become a victim of radicalisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Given the emerging security challenges, discuss why the establishment of Integrated Theatre Commands is being seen as an important defence reform. **(250 words) 15**

उभरती हुई सुरक्षा चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एकीकृत थिएटर कमान की स्थापना को महत्वपूर्ण रक्षा सुधार के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

The government has taken various defence reforms such as creation of 4 star post of CDS to deal with security challenges.



There are various emerging security challenges as –

- Nuclear weapons states as adversaries (eg Pakistan)

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- Border disputes creating escalations (eg Galwon) with China
- Scope for violation of UNCLOS at seas (eg South China Sea, and rising presence of China in Indian ocean)
- Need to boost capability to withstan terror attack (eg 26/11)

The establishment of Integrated Theatre Command is an important defence reform as —

- Set up in crucial location of Andaman
- Allows for seamless communication between Army, Navy, Airforce.
- Better coordination for retaliation
- Ends extra costs (eg army need not spend resources on helicopters, can use facility of airforce)

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- Enables quick response time
- Allows for forces to be led by one person (ending scope of miscommunication).

However, there are challenges such as-

- Fear of army domination
- Logistical problems
- Possible unwillingness to be ordered by another force's commander
- May lead to tensions among forces.

The need of the hour is thus -

- Create proper framework
- Rotation of leadership
- Logistics support to ITC
- Funding to be equally shared

Integrated Theatre command has the potential to transform India's security architecture. With ever increasing threats, India must be quick to push for these reforms.